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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1905.

The world is full of fools with faint hearts; and yet every one has courage enough to bear the misfortunes, and wisdom enough to manage the affairs of his neighbor;

Evading the Constitution.

The plan of nominating United States Senators by primary election is now in vogue in South Carolina, Mississippi Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

"In a modified form Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Nebraska have also taken up the direct nomination method, and re seems to be no doubt that the primary will more and more supplant the legislative caucus as the controlling force in Senate elections," remarks the New York Tribune

The Tribune thinks the plan "strips the members of the State Legislature of a power nominally confided to them" by the Constitution, just as the National Convention system denies to the Electoral College the power to choose a attained by the primary idea, in the coinion of the Tribune, "ostensibly con-"with the intent and letter of the Constitution," but it also observes that the people are becoming more and more calous of their power and less and less Inclined to delegate it to intermediarics Since, therefore, the House of Representatives has more than once passed an amendment to the Constitution or dering the election of Senators by direct vote, only to have it killed in the Senate, the Tribune believes "the spread of the primary system of nominating Senators suggests that the end desired may be at least partially attained without actually altering the text of the Con-

We are indebted to the Charlotte Observer for this summary, which adds, by way of comment;

by way of comment:

There is every reason to believe that carnest opposition to an actual change in the Constitution, such as that suggested, will "continue for some time to come, but if the primary plan continues to grow in favor in the future as it has done in the past, it will make little practical difference what the letter of the law is. It is of small account who casts the ballots so long as the people select the man for whom they are cast. This they now do in many States; and, as the Tribune remarks, the system is gaining ground and popularity from day to day.

As the Tribune has intimated, it is no

more a usurpation of the Constitutional prerogative of a State Legislature to select nominces for the Federal Senate by primary election than it is a usurpation of the prerogative of Presidential electors to nominate candidates in party convention. The electors have the constitutional right to vote for whom they choose, but if they should fail to vote for the man whom Wielr party had nominated, they would take chances of being lynched. One of the Virginia elec-tors remarked but recently that he voted for Judge Parker not because he wanted to do so, but because he was compelled to do so. Quite true, but he had the constitutional right to vote as he pleased. The fact is the people are greater than the Constitution, and they will evade it when they so elect. In many States they want to vote direct for Senator, and they do it in spite of the Constitu tion. Why should we elect all other officers by direct vote and elect Senators in Congress through the Legisla-

Again, in some of the States the peo ple would not tolerate the fifteenth amendment, and they found a way to evade it, and render it of non-effect And the highest court in the land has declined in every test case to interfere The people are greater than the Consti

The fact is the Constitution should be so changed as to allow the people to elect their Senators by ballot, and the fifteenth amendment should be repealed. Far better to have no law on a given aubject than to have a law that is a dead letter.

Woman's Work.

Mrs. Theodore Beachain, who has contracted to build a section of the Tidewater Railroad in Virginia, is fifty-two open; in short, unless it is kept alar, years of age and a native of Kalamazoo. Mich., according to a Suffolk correspondent, who recently paid her a call. See malden name was Reynolds. Sho mar
May be the sixty bottles of beer that the machine in the United States. Granted that they are in many respects an undestrable class of hamisgrants, still it is not so much the law that is an offense to them. The treatment as the administration of the law that is an offense to them. The treatment shown them at the "detention pen" in San Francisco, the evident intention of Mrs. Theodore Beacham, who has con tracted to build a section of the Tide-water Railroad in Virginia, is fifty-two Mich., according to a Suffolk correspondent, who recently paid her a call,

ried, when twenty-two years old, F. I. Beacham, who is yet living, but has been an invalid for several years. She has two sons, Claude and Erwin, whose ages are, respectively, twenty-eight and twenty-five years. Mrs. Beacham has been taking railroad contracts for more than twenty years, the past few years, during which her greatest achievements have been wrought, having been spent in the Southern States, Though Mrs. Beacham declined to tell what her yearly earnings are, it was learned from other sources that she makes \$40,000 and upward annually. Last year she cleared about \$50,000, and this year may do better. She says her biggest contract was with the Tennessee Central Railroad in 1900. She made about \$75,000 or \$80,000 on that, and it took nearly a year to do

She made a pleasing impression upon the correspondent who declares her to be a "truly remarkable woman." "Some of ier most prominent personal character-

her most prominent personal characteristics," says he:
"Are energy, vivacity, deep, mental penetration, and her judgment of human nature. There is brighness and rare intelligence in her gyes,
and a noticeable determination about
her mouth. She is a versattle woman.
After hearing her command a workman
or reprimind a recreant with searching
eyes and a voice that compels obedience
and silence, one could hardly believe
that she could change in a second to a
person so mild-mannered and of such
convincing gentility. She finds time to
read a great deal and keeps up in a
surprising degree with literary doings,
as well as current svents."

That's fine enough to make many women envious. But the woman who con-

men envious. But the woman who con tracts to make a happy home for the man she loves, and successfully carries out her contract, is doing a greater work than building rallroads.

The Danger of the "Money

Power.'
The confession of Mr. George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and first vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, that the directors of the latter company contributed \$48,702.00 to the National Republican Compaign Fund is not exactly startling, because the public were satisfied that such contributions were made, but it is somewhat startling that such things can be and not excite our wonder. Mr. Perkins rather boasts of the fact that this contribution was made, declaring that it was conscientiously done for the good of the company. "This payment," said he, "was made after very careful deliberation. It was paid because we falt that the assets

of the New York Life Insurance Company would be jeopardized by Democratic success." The contribution was made as a matter of business. It mattered not about the political principle involved It mattered not about the political affiliation of the stockholders and policyholders of the company. The great majerity of them may have been Democrats and may have desired the election of the Democratic nominee for the presi dency, but Mr. Perkins decided that it was in the interest of their company that the Democrat be defeated and that the Republican be elected, and so he took nearly \$50,000.00 of the company money and turned it over to the National Republican Committee to be used in behalf of the Republican nominee But it was all business, you know, and that's where the danger comes in. If the "money power" can control elections and can control legislation, what is to

Let us stand by our pure election law in Virginia. Let us see to it that no iich man shall have the opportunity of buying his way into office. Let us see to it that not a dollar of any man's money is used to debauch our suffrage. The people can control the "money power" if they will.

become of the poor folks?

That President Roosevelt has grown in fame is not to be denied. The recent laudation that has come to him from abroad for his efforts to promote peace between Russia and Japan is not begrudged here or anywhere. But how much has he increased in power at home Of what avail will his prestige in Europe and Cathay be with the Congres of the United States? When it last met he urged it to do several important things for the good of the country. Congress did nothing Mr. of it. It remains now to be seen whether another session of another Congres will acknowledge the renown and pulssance of Theodore Roosevelt enough to do of the United Satates? When it last one thing that he will ask of it.

The nation's apostle of sweetness and light after the nuts and raisins, Senator Depew, whose rubicund features have been wont to glow with anticipation o the funny things he will tell the world when he has fed, has had little to say anent the connection of his eminent name with the life insurance grafting; but the money he has accepted for doing stustantially nothing has done clo quent talking, far more sententiously than ever the Senator spoke; and the laugh is now upon Chauncey.

Former Senator Henry W. Blair, of New Hampshire, tells about seeing a convention of people of Indian Territory which was not excelled in his memor by any national Republican convention in average ability and patriamentary knowledge, And why not?

The Richmond Times-Dispatch proposes to take President Roosevelt 'passum hunting when he comes South. That is a good suggestion, but we are afraid it might not suit the President unless the pine torch be displaced by a lime light.—Charlotte Observer.

What's the matter with Polk Miller's calcium light effects?

A sweet young thing writes to a Louis ville paper: ."I am devoted to onions; how may I prevent persons from smelling my breath after eating them?" Graclous! The man who discovers that secret will have his fortune made.

Japan has given the world fair warn

THE WEATHER.

Porecast: Virginia—Rain Monday and in western portion Tuesday; fresh souths cast, shifting to west, winds.
North Carolina, Georgia and Bouth Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light wast winds.
Eastern Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers in northeast portion; light, variable winds.
Alabama and Western Florida—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; light to fresh south winds, increasing. Mississpin — Fair Monday; Tuesday; showers and cooler; fresh southeast winds.

showers and cooler; fresh southeas winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers and cooler Tuesday in north portion; fresh southeast winds.

Tennessee—Fair Monday, except showers and cooler in west portion; Tuesday showers and cooler.

Louislana—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except showers and cooler Tuesday in north portion; fresh southeast winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Conditions in Important Cities. Control (At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Place. Ther. High T. Wenther
Asheville, N. C. 72 8) P. Cloud;
Augusta 78 86 Clear
Admila, Ga. 80 81 Clear Charleston
Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, O.
Hatterus, N. C.
Jacksoonville
Key West, Fla. Orleans

Miniature Almanac. Sun rises... 5:55 HIGH TIDE Sun sets... 6:14 Morning... 7:26 Moon rises... 9:03 Evening... 7:44

went to the White House was to head off the typhus germs in Potomac wa-

Johann Hoch has some things to thankful for, lamong them the fact that he did not marry that Prussian woman who poisoned four husbands in as many weeks.

What the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of Massachusetts after the auto accident the other day would hardly be fit to print. The Mikado is not the first monarch

to learn that peace hath some troubles that are nearly as bad as those of war There will now be something doing in political [circles. Senator Aldrich has

returned from Europe Andy Carnegle gleefully greets the idea of a cuss word on his epitaphic lid; as if anybody but him would care a

The ollmighty dollar has at last greased the way for John D. Rockefeller to afford

side on the map with Portsmouth, N

The Mikado is trying his luck at sit-

ting upon a very warm lid. Linevitch and Oyama have become pals

n the most jovial sense.

Mark Twain is not too old to grind out

Among the Chinese.

The following article is contributed to the Religious Herald by Dr. R. n. Graves, of Canton, China. For over fifty years, Or, Graves has been the able and effi-cient missionary of the Southern Bap-tist Convention, and his article deserves the thoughtful attention of the authorities that be and of the people:

paper will show the extent of the re-markable American boycott-not so strange in itself as remarkable as a new in China-the awakening and con force in China—the awakening and con-solidation of the middle classes of China to press a policy on the imperial govern-ment. The Chinese people are beginning to feel their rewer as never before. The movement is akin to the uprising of the

AMERICAN BOYCOTT-WADE

THE AMERICAN BOYCOTT—WIDE-REACHING MOVEMENT.

The North China Daily News of July
7th, says: As will be remembered by
readers, it was decided by the gentry
and merchants, who had assembled about and merchants, who had assembled about a month ago to protest against certain harsh and unjust clauses in the proposed new Chinese exclusion treaty between the United States and China, that, should the United States persist in inserting the obnoxious clause, a beyout on American goods and manufactures, or rather everythms. American goods see the second seco thing American (which includes settoo

thing American (which includes sections and text-hooks) should be declared "two months from date of the decision."

This programme, which was recommended by a member of the Shanghal gentry—namely, Tāotai Taeng Chu—was gentry-namery, Tadam Asias Charles endorsed not only by the local gentry, merchants and school teachers, but also by those of Canton, Macao, Hongkong, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Hangehow, Shaolising, Chinking, Nanking, Anch'ing (Nganking), A.ukiang Hankow, Wuchang, Hanyang, Sbasi, Lohang, Chungkinz, Chengtu, Peking, Ticatsin, Chefoo, Kalfeng, and two or three other cities in the interior. Even Chinese in Sumatra, Singapore, Australia, New York, and San Francisco telegraphed to Shanghai their hearty approval of the steps to be taken as a protest against the action of the United State; government, calling upon their friends in China to "stand firm" and not allow themselves to be coerced into giving up the lina of action now adopted.

Indeed, never in the history of this country has there ever been such unanimity of actiment as has been shown in the present instance.

If we look for reasons for this unfriendiness against the United States, we have not far to go. The treaty is about to be revised, and the restrictions against Chinese immigration are said to o Shanghal their hearty approval of the

against Chinese immigration are said to be greatly increased. Until the test of the proposed clauses is published, we are of course, in the dark. But the Chinese have a right to be dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them in the

the customs to make their coming to America just as humiliating and unpleasant and costly as possible, irritate

Not only so, but it is claimed that pass-Not only so, but it is claimed that passports that they, have paid for quite heavily from corrupt American officials in China are disallowed in America, and the holders deported. Thus the United States government is degraded in the eyes of the Chinese by the conduct of its own officials. It is true that President Roceevelt is trying to check some of these evils, but it takes time, and the system of appointment is at fault. The British show the same opposition to Chinese immigration, but their conduct is open and above board. The Chinese are forbidden to land in Australia, and must way 500 or so for permission to land in British Columbia.

or so for permission to land in British Columbia.
Then the discrimination against the Chinese is offensive to them. Why should they, they say, be selected from all the immigrants and asserminated against? immigrants and useriminated against? They are generally quiet and law-abiling; they have given no such trouble as the Mada, in New Orleans, and the Molly Maguires, in Pennsylvania. In number they do not compare with the humigrants from Southern Europe. It is only because the politicians cannot manipular's their vote that they are objectionable, and to the fact of their quiet, industrious habits.

The Chinese are beginning to realize their power and future possibilities. The

The Chinese are beginning to realize their power and future possibilities. The triumph of Japan has taught them a lesson, and the military spirit is everywhere rampant. Twenty years hence, Americans will realize, as they do not now, how unwise it is to allenate the better classes of the Chinese.

The effect on mission work may prove serious, as American churches and mission schools are already discriminated

already discriminated

against in some places.

In Canton the feeling against the Amer-In Canton the feeling against the Americans is increased by the fact that the American syndleate, which contracted to build the railroad to Hankow, soil the majority of their shares to the French, who are constantly hankering to possess South China, and who are very unpopular (and justly so) with the Chinese.

Though the boycoit may not ultimately amount to much, the bad feeling engendered by it may result in riots, and serious forms of opposition to Americans, whether our enterprises are religious or

whether our enterprises are religious or nmercial.

Canton, China.

A Tribute to Mr. Fairfax.

The resignation of Henry Fairfax as State Corporation Commissioner will be generally regretted, as he was in every way thoroughly equipped for the duties, and has the respect and confidence of the entire State.

It is not surprising, however, that he prefers to return to the delights of Oak

the entire State.

It is not surprising, however, that he prefers to return to the delights of Oak Hill Hall, his benutitul home in Loudoun, where his celebrated stables and splendid estate yield him not only abundant revenue, but the quiet joys of the life that appeals to him.

Mr. Fairfax was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute and began life as a civil engager and contractor on the Norfolk and Western road in Southwest Virginia. He was very successful, and returning to Loudeur county hought the ancestral home, once owned by his father, but built by expresident Monroe, who lived there after his term of office.

Mr. Fairfax became interested in raising Hackney horses and carried off many prizes at the Madison Square Garden shows, His orchard and dairy are points of interest to visitors in that section.

are points of interest to visitors in that section.

His public services have been confined to the State Senate, Constitutional Convention and the Corporation Commission. In, the Senate he served for many years on the Finance Committee, and also in the convention was an authority on the revenues and expenditures of the State.

Mr. Fairfax is a man of intense leyalty to his State, and his labors have been signalized by intelligence, and public life, and the good wishes of the people of Virginia, will follow him to his home amidst the blue hills of Loudoun.—Norfolk Ledger.

GATE CITY AFFAIRS.

Four Men Sent to Penitentiary Teacher Flees the State.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) GATE CITY, VA., September 17,-Cir cult court adjourned yesterday after two-weeks session. James Barrett and Perry Maness, white men, and James Perry Maness, white men, and James Shoemaker, a colored youth, were sentenced to one year in the penilentary each for breaking juil and assaulting Deputy Sheriff J. D. Broadwater. H. H. Gibson was sentenced to four months in the county juil for the same offence. Miss Tennie Scott, a teacher in the public schools of Powell district, has fied to Tennessee on account of a warrant have the property of the school of the school of the school of the same statements. Miss Tennie Scott, a teacher in the public schools of Powell district, has fied to Tonnessee on account of a warrant having been issued against her for inhumanly beating a little punil seven years of age. It is alleged by citizens of that community that she whipped the little griso severely that she had to be carried home and attended by a physician. The child refused to "speak" in the Friday afternoon exercises. Miss Scott was to have been given a hearing before a justice of the peace to-day.

Mr. William H. Bostice, the registrar at Fairylew precinct, who was arrested at night a few weeks ago, carried before a justice and fined and sentenced to Jad on a charge of litegally registering a voter, was here yesterday, for a hearing on his appeal, but the witnesses failed to appear against him. Judge Skeen had a numeer of cilizens called in to examine Mr. Hostic's book, among the number being Mr. D. C. Sloan, Republican county chairman, and they unanimously testified that there, had been no crasure or obliteration.

literation.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. White Are Pleasantly Entertained.

Are Pleasantly Entertained. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SCOTTSVILLE, VA., September II.—A delightful little "anticipated surprise party" was sgiven at the home of Mr. and Alexander of the control of the control

freshments of cake, cream and fruit were served at midnight.

The Scotteville delegation, on their return rip, halted on the moon-ill read and partook of a delledous? o'clock breakfast, thoughtfully provided by Mr. S. R. Gault. Fried chicken, blseuits, cheese, olives, crackers, ladd lingors and bon-bons left nothing 10 were Mr. and Arrow C. White, Mersyra, Charence Blair and Jarba W. C. White, Mersyra, Charence Blair and Odell White, Mrs. Taylor, of Richmond, Misses Marjorie Harris, Mise Beal and Rose Farrar, of Scottsville, Miss Talbot, of Richmond, Missess, S. R. Gault, Francis Harris, Marjon Plits, Charles Dorrier, Lindogs Leekie and Wygh, Hammer, of Scottsville, Tom Stevenshall, Mismaner, of Scottsville, Tom Stevenshall, Mischand, Mac Gault, of Harlwate, and Mrs. Duke of Richmond, Mac Gault, of Harlwate, and Mrs. Duke of Richmond,

New Kent News.

(Speedal to The Times-Dispatch.)

ROXBURG, VA. September 17.—A large crowd of New Kent neople went down to fluck foe Heach Tuesday to attend the tournment and ball at that place. Among those who want were Mis R. Marison, Miss Susie Nancy M. Castell, Miss May Quares, James Wright, R. E. Mounteastle, and many others. James Wright, R. B. Blouncesure, see seed of thers.

Rev. H. F. Jones is carrying on a series of meetings at Black Creek church. He is assisted by Rev. L. A. Waddill.

The reunion and barbectic given at Charles Cily court Friday evening was attended by a large crowd. Those who went from this place were R. D. Provoe and daughter, W. D. Gark, with Miss Reinmic Provoe, and A. P. Walker, with Miss Nance.

Voice of the People

Mr. Randolph, of New York.

15ditor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-For the honor of Virginia repell the attacks that seem inevitable on one of her honored families.

Some "peart" paragrapher is sure, to get a fall out of the Randolph family because of Edmund D. Randolph's demiging tostimony in the New York Life disclosures. This man is distinct from the Virginians of the name-first, because his Randolphs are, New Jersey folk and only remotely related, if at all, to our Randolphs.

When Nan Randolph (sie) Patterson was in the limelight lately the World and the Journal published the picture of Roanoke! Virginians know that "J. R. of R." was never married.

"The Virginia Randolph family may not be as distinguished as it was once, but the family tree has yet no? Prenzied Finance or Floradora girl descendants.

A RESTIVE RANDOLPH.

"Millions for Defense, But Not

"Millions for Defense, But Not One Cent for Tribute."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-Having been absent from the city, and not seeing your paper for a week, I have only seen to-day in your issue of the 8th the card of Mr. John H. Mackle, in which he very properly corrects the popular impression of the origin of this phrase.

in which he very properly circles with phrase.

He says, however, in concluding his card: "All histories that I have seen ascribe the quotation to Pinckney."

If he will look at the new edition of Jones's School Ilistory of the United States, pp. 143-144, he will find in the account of "French Troubles" and the sending of commissioners to settle them, the following statement: "* The Directory refused to receive them, giving them to understand that before it could be done they must agree to lend France a large sum of noney, and each member of the Directory was to be paid nearly \$250,000 as a brite. The commissioners replied, "No, nof! Not one sixpence." The famous expression, 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute, so generally attributed to Pinckney, originated afterwards with Hon. Robert Goodies Harper in a speech on this incident."

It will thus be seen that at least one history has the incident correctly given.

Richmond, Va., September 12, 1995.

A Recollection of Antietam.

A Recollection of Antietam.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I only request brief space to make
the statement that my figures are correct
regarding the forces engaged and losses
sustained in the battle of Antietam, or
Sharpsburg, September 17, 1892.
A week ago I sent Senator John W.
Dandel a contribution with the title "A
Recollection of Antietam," for publication in "Our Confederate Column" of
The Times-Dispatch. I requested that it
be published to-day, Sunday, September
17th, the forty-third anniversary of the
battle of Antietam. I have also turnished
an item for the Chroneligical Column in
to-day's issue for September 17, 1862, when
the great and indecisive battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, was fought. I have
correctly given facts and figures, and
my general statement is entirely, corT think it is the duty of surviving exConfederates to aid in keeping correcti.

my general statement is entirely correct.

I think it is the duty of surviving exConfederates to aid in keeping correctly
our glorious war record. Let the plain
facts, the whole truth, stand out in a
manner consplcuous and defiant, beyond
and above all doubt, cavil and missiatement.

Richmond, Va., Sepiember 17, 1965.
(The article above referred to did not
reach this office in time for appearance
this week. It will have a place in the
Confederate Column next Sunday.)

Illness of Ex-Governor O'Ferrall.

The news of the illness of ex-Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall, of Virginia, will occane the youngest passes of the virginia. He was a gallant and distinguished officer in the Confederate Army. After the war he served his State as a representative in Congress, as a member of the judiciary and as Governor. In all these places he performed his duties with honor and distinguished ability. In Congress he won a national reputation and as Governor he was upright and fearless.—Baltimore Sun.

That is a generous tribute and richly deserved. If any man ever had the "courage of his convictions," that man is Charles T. O'Ferrall. He demonstrated to boyond a doubt, first in war and afterwards in politics, tils name is but another name for manly courage.

Expense of Primary.

Expense of Primary.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.-On Sunday you published my suggestion that each voter in the primary pay a small fee to meet the cost of holding the primary. You editorially make two objections, both of which had already occurred to me.

You ask, "Would the voters agree?" It is certain that even a small fee would keep some out of the primary, and probably the larger the fee required the smaller would be the vote. But is it not likely that those who refused to pay would be largely the more undestrable members of the party, while most men who think and

Whether this be the best plan or not, surely some change must be made before the next general primary. And certainly the Democratic party is big enough and rich enough to pay its own expenses without calling for help on Republicans. Prohibitionists and all other taxpayers, including women, as 1s so coulty done in the outrageous proposition that party primaries shall be paid for by public taxation. It is a mere subterfuge to pretend to make such a law apply to all candidates, for it is not at all likely that the minority parties will care to use the plan.

Respectfully,
THOMAS C. DIGGS,
Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va.

"Senator Harman's Record."

"Senator Harman's Record."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In last Monday's Issue of The Times-Dispatch there appeared an selitorial under the above heading, based on certain statements in the Clinch Valley News, to which I desire to reply.

The Times-Dispatch says: "The Clinch Valley News has been delving into the Senate Journal for the purpose of getting out all the facts calculated to shed disht on the Benator's legislative career." I respect to say that this was not the "purpose" of the News. If "all the facts" in the Benator's helpisative career." I respect to say that this was not the "purpose" of the News. If "all the facts" in the Benator's helpisative career. I have been written. Editors cusht if know that even a very ignorant voter know that voter a very ignorant voter know that even a very ignorant voter know that even a very ignorant voter know the very ignorant vote

having taken an oath to support and maintain the Constitution, I could not have conscientiously done otherwise. Besides, it seemed to me hat to be in good aste for the Benate to "advise the Bate Horard of Bulaction in an advise the Bate Horard of Bulaction in the designed yor bridge it is a formal of the Constitution in the designed yor below the constitution of sec. 12, sub-sec. 1. It would have been as a court of the Benate of the Constitution to have "resolved" that the Constitution to have "resolved" that the Constitution to have set in the Constitution of the Bate.

ROLL-CALLES.

Under the new Constitution, the most

Inder the new Constitution, the most unimportant thing I know of is a Benate roli-call. There were often from three to seven roll-calls on one bill—the vote on the engressment and final passage of the bill being the most important. I often refrained from voting when present, because neither 1 nor my constituents had the remotest interest in the preceedings, Sometimes I was at work on Consmittees while the Genate was in session. I came home to attend four courts daring the session of the Senate Committee for Courts of Justice, which Committee had in charge the conforming to the new Constitution thirty-two of the fifty-seven "Tilles" of the Code of Virginia. Two of these "Tiles," containing eighty sections, were assigned to me as a sub-committee of one, and also the whole of the Negotiable Instruments Law. With the approval of Chairman Meilwaine, I came home to perform the work while the approval of Chairman Meilwaine, I came home to perform the work unsigned me. I do not know how many roll-calls I missed during my labors at home on the work assigned me, but id do know that no important measure affecting my District was voted upon in my absence. I was the first to finish my task and report to the Committee. The Chairman and every member of the Committee complimented me on being the first to complete my work, and on the manner in which the work was done. Mr. Duke, Chairman of the House Committee of Courts of Justice, by whom my report was also inspected, came over to the Senate Chamber to express to me his approval of the excellent and accurate piece of work I had accomplished.

There was also inspected, came over to the Senate Chamber to express to me his approval of the excellent and necurate piece of work I had accomplished.

There was also inspected, came over to the Senate Chamber to express to me his approval of the excellent and necurate piece of work I had accomplished.

There was also referred to me House Bills and amendments as I found to be necessary to bring these statutes into harmony. All position an

MY PROHIBITION BILL.

This bill closed quite a number of distilluries in Giler, Tazewell, Buchanna and Dickenson counties. It did not affect Pocuhontas for the reason that the Town Countell and the liquor men were opposing its passage, and to have provoked at fight with their attorney on the ground, who was sent to Richmond by them, would have meant the certain defeat of the whole bill.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

In 1895, when I was eleven years old, my father returned from the Confederate Army, broken down both in health and infortune, and, therefore, I became and the father and the fortune and the fore at \$5 per month, in order to sid in the support of my invalid father and of my mother and four sisters. I voted on this bill viewins it from the standpoint of a child laborer who recognized that he owed his lirst and highest duty to his parents. I did not know at that time, nor do I know now, a single instance in my part of the State which demanded the passage of such a measure; nor have I yet heard of any great increase in school enrollment or any other great benefits accruing to any-body from its passage. Besides this, it seemed to me that the bill pointed rather too strongly in the direction of paternal. THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

THE DOG LAW.

My recollection is that titis law was passed at the session of 1991-2, and that I did not vote for it. At the next session Senator Halsey offered an amendment making dogs personal property and subject of larceny, on which license taxes had been paid. I think I voted for this amendment. I really have not time to examine the Senate Journal and see how I voted. If, however, an Issue is greatly desired on this momentous piece of legislation, I will, for the purpose of making up the issue, deny the charge that I voted for the dog law, and in support of my denial, vouch the record.

THE FIGHT ON RAILROAD CHARTER The benefits resulting Senator Bruce's

keep some out of the primary, and probably the larger the fee required the smaller or would be the vote. But is it not likely that those who refused to pay would by the party, while most men who think and who vote from principle would not be deterred, but many would even consider it a privilege? If so, a somewhat smaller vote would not be a disadvantage. At any rate the Democrat who does not think enough of his party and its principles to pay each election year a few complain if he is denied a voice in the party's management.

You also suggest that the candidate might be expected to pay the fee for many of the voters. That is true, for, it seems they are now expected to pay even the capitation tax for some of them. But the Barksdale law would cover that point. Then if it be required that the exact change be handed to the election officers, and at the vory moment of presenting the ballot, it would be somewhat difficult to bribe any large number.

Whether this be the best plan or not, surely some change might by many and ceristically the Democratic party is big enough.

other charter.

THE HOG LAW.

Well, I have apologized once to the good people of Tazewell for voting for a local hog law, applicable to this county, I am sure that such a law is not best in portions of this county where Loss and acorns grow together. This is the only yote I cast while in the Senate for which I have ever felt it was my duty to a pologize. And I promise my Tazewell to compensate them, as Superintendent to compensate them, as Superintendent, ing the schools more of my time and personal attention than ever has been siven by any other Superintendent.

Wille it is embarrassing to me to speak of my own work in the Senate of Virginia, I do not hestate to challenge an impartial examination of my record, which I assert will show to receive during my legislation as will be shown to the credit of any other member west of the Bue Ridge, who served during my legislative care.

Tam glad to learn that there has recently been two Republican Sunty, MARMAN,

Tazewell, Va., Sept. 18, 1905.

ARE OBLIGED TO HAVE

"THEM TRAIN" NURSES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLIE HOFE, VA., September 17.Gordon McCabe Davis, a spry dusky
youngster of this place, has coined a synownster of this place, has coined a synonym for the term "trained nurse."

The lad went over to Mr. Thomas H. Meredith's near here a few days ago and anybody had come to look after the sick folks over there.

"There aim" nobody there but that railroad aurse from Richmond," he replied. "It looks like they can't get along without one of them "train" womes these days.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY September 18th.

1014—A violent storm caused the inunda-tion of a large portion of Flanders, 1059—The city of York burned by the Norman garrison, 1773—The Polish Diet finally ratified the freaty of the partition of their coun-try between Russia, Austria and Prussia,

794 Bellegarde, a strong and important 1784—Bellegarde, a strong and important fortress, commanding the road from Franco to Spain, surrendered at discretion to the French, under Dugommer, although abundantly supplied with everything required to hold out a slege of many, months.

1798—Nelson, being applied to for assistance by the Maltese, sent a Portugues equadron, consisting of four ships-of-the-line and two frigates, which appeared before Valetta on this day.

1804-Italian privateers culminated their depredations on French and English

commerce, 1811-Dutch surrendered the Island of

Java to the British,

1811—Battle of Ximena, in Spain, and defeat of the French, under Soult.

1854—Florence Nightingale, with other nurses arrived at Scutari to care for the suffering among the Anglo-French

1854—An engagement between French and Mexican forces on the Rio Grando became a quadrangular fight, in which the French and Confederates were routed by the Union

and Mexican soldiers. 1868—General Hindman was assassinated

1888—General Hindman was assassinated at Hindman, Arkansas.

1870—Franco-Prussian war; the first balloof mail leaves Paris, Carrier-pigeons sent with intelligence to Tours. Paris isolated by the Prussians, Verzallies occupied by the Prussians,

1901—The turbine torpedo boat destroyer (English) Cobra, which had started from Newcastie under a navigating crew, bound for Portsmouth, foundered in the North Sea, only twelve lives being saved; sixty-seven lost. lives being saved; sixty-seven lost. 1901—The Czır arrived at Dunkirk on a visit to President Loubet.

RURAL DELIVERY.

Regulation Requiring That Rural
Mail Boxes Be Numbered.

Post-Office Department,
Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General,
Division of Rural Free Delivery,

Washington.

· Washingtong.
The following circular just issued by the Post-Office Department, will be of es-pecial interest to our readers in the

country:

For public convenience and to facilitate a more accurate handling of mail by rural free delivery carriers, it has been decided that each rural mail box in use on a rural route, which, under the regulations of the Department, is entitled to sertions of the Department, is callified to service, shall be designated by number in the manner and by the method hereinafter set forth; and the delivery by rural carriers of ordinary mail matter of all classes addressed to such boxes by num-

ber alone is authorized so long as improper and unlawful business is not conducted thereby.

1. Postmasters at the respective distributing offices are hereby directed to instruct the carriers of all rural free delivery routes which have been operated sixty days or more, to review the rural mall boxes in use on their routes in the interval between the receipt of this order and September 30, 1905, and report which of them conform to the regulations, and are thus entitled to designative numbers.

2. The following, when found to be safe, weatherproof, and fit receptacles for mail, are entitled to numbers:

(a) Boxes "approved" under Order No. 739.

(b) Non-approved boxes erected prior to October 1, 1902. livery routes which have been operated

to October 1, 1902.

3. No non-weatherproof or otherwise un

3. No non-weatherproof or otherwise unfit receptacles for mail shall be numbered.
All such must be replaced with regulation "approved" boxes by the owners, or
no numbers will be assigned.
No rural mail box erected within the
limits of an incorporated city or town or
within one-half mile of a post-office at
an unincorporated town or village shall
be numbered unless such box was erected

within one-fill fills of a possible prior to October 3, 1903, or is being served prior to October 3, 1903, or is being served by specific order of the Department.

Service must not be withdrawn, however, from any box now being served until such withdrawal is expressly ordered by this office.

4. The numbers assigned to boxes on each route will commence with "No. 1," which will pertain to the first regulation box reached by the carrier after leaving the starting point of his route, travelling in accordance with official description; box after box thereafter to be counted and given the proper number in regular

box after ook thereare, to be sequence in order of service from "No.
1" to and including all those boxes entitled to service located on the route.

5. Each number thus arrived at should be recorded in the carrier's hook opposite the service of the owner of the box so the name of the owner of th

designated, and also opposite the name of every other person entitled to receive mail in said box. Numbers thus applied to boxes and registered must be promptly reported to and recorded by the postmaster of the distributing office to which they belong, and must not be changed thereafter, except by specific authority of such postmaster.

6. As soon as jessible after completing the assignment it box numbers on a route the postmaster will furnish each box owner with the official number of his box, and request that this number be at once legibly and durably inscribed in a conspicuous place on the outside of the box.

7. Boxes served regularly by more than 7. Boxes served regularly by more than one route must, in cases where such double service is duly authorized, be given numbers in regular consecutive order on each route, by the method prescribed in the preceding paragraphs for numbering boxes served by but one carrier.

scribed in the preceding paragraphs for numbering boxes served by but one carrier.

R. Now boxes erected subsequent to the original numbering, between those already in position on a route and consecutively numbered will be designated by applying thereto in the regular order the next consecutive numbers shown, by the record of numbered boxes already on the route, to be unused.

9. The work of numbering boxes on newly established routes must not be undertaken until the great majority are permanently in place. Not less than sixty days should clapse, however, after service begins, before the numbers are assigned.

10. Carriers must keep their roster books corrected up to date. New boxes ersected removals, changes of address, names of new patrons, etc., must be punctually entered up and promptly reported to post-masters. The latter must carefully oversee the work of carriers, and also maintain in their offices accurate and complete lists of the names and box numbers of all patrons of each route attaches, to their offices.

11. Any instructions issued by this office conflicting with this order are hereby revoked.

12. On receipt of this communication postmusters will give it the widest possible publicity to patrons of the rural service, without expense to the Department.

P. V. DeGRAW.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-veneral.

ment. P. V. DeGRAW, Fourth Assistant Postmaster-Leneral